

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY

Form Bi-689

FIELD DIARY

Mr. E. A. Goldman

(Official title.)

Period, Dec. 16, 1930 to Jan. 28

1931
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shuboldt Co.
Dec. 16. Blackburg, Calif.

Made trip over Grizzly Mt.
over Rowleson pass on timber
return to Blackburg.

Station 1, low meat, Golden
Eagle dead. - ^{Coyotes dead same time} $\frac{1}{4}$ mile away.

fresh
Sta. 2, 1 dead skunk

Dead some time and partly eaten by hawk.

Sta. 3. 1 dead skunk. 1 bitch
& 2 pups.

Sta. 4. In cold gulch on passway
for coyotes. Spruce and small
stream heading near. Possible
danger to skunks, but slight
as very high up.

Sta. 5 - In timber. ~~1 dead skunk~~

Sta. 6 - Near top of mt. ^{1 coyote (edge carcass)}
skunk - 10 ft. ^{from} carcass.
1 dead skunk dead long time.

Dec. 16 con.

Coyotes keep coming in here from Trinity Co. Not many between here and the coast.

When coyotes were numerous many of the sheep men were forced out of business. But sheep business has become profitable again since heavy work has been carried on.

Prior family opposed to poison but became converted.

1
Blackberrying the Laytonville, in
allston, near Fallins.

Dec. 1/7
Has a few traps also traps

E. J. Ray, Blackberry says:
Poison not very serious factor
in destroying fur bearers.

Coons do not readily take
poison and few are poisoned,
but many are taken with
dog at night in apple orchards.

Skunks more abundant now
than formerly when practically
none were trapped. He claims
that old male skunks kill the
young and trapping therefore
reduces the males. About one
in 10 of skunks taken are males.

Coyotes kill young coons out
feeding on grasshoppers and
even kill some skunks.

Skunks: In some localities old
males kill off about all the young.
Skins of yg. show along the back

Dec, 17 con.

the toothwanks of old stinks
that have been attacking them.

Trapping alone would not be
effective for coyotes because it
was shown in the past that they
increased while trapping was
carried on. When trapping poison
substituted great numbers of
coyotes were killed at stations,
in some cases eight or ten.

Does not practice as a rule.
Refers to story of Andy Bowman
and coyote hunt on Russ Ranch.
Coyotes generally whip one
dog which is apt to be
ahead.

About ~~the~~¹⁸⁸⁸ coyotes first
appeared in this region and
gradually became abundant.

Dec. 18, Daytonville, Calif.
to Lovels, Calif. Game Warden

E.R. Caldwell says:

✓ Letting down coyotes increases
ground squirrels.

✓ Cattle men generally opposed
to poisoning and trapping. Travers
Bro. large cattle owners.

✓ Coyotes kill a good many deer.

✓ " " " " " " they.

✓ Fox is scarce now, formerly abundant
he thinks reduced in numbers by
poison.

✓ Beavers not poisoned in numbers.

✓ Fisher about gone and he believes
due to poisoning of squirrels some
years ago.

✓ Some believe skunks too
abundant and harmful to grain.

✓ Does not believe that fur bears
except possibly foxes are being

Dec. 18 con.

seriously reduced by poisoning
or trapping.

✓ Believes trapping more harmful
to fur bears than poison.

Bobcats kill a good many deer.
He has seen bills in snow where he
was sure it was bobcat. Sometimes
reported to kill sheep but not so bad
on sheep as deer. Not readily found.

✓ Sheep men want bear killed.

✓ Gus Ganagan reported to have
killed 200 in last two years. He
thinks killed 7 during August.

✓ Carter Underhill working near
Coovils is very careful in use of
poison and does not kill many
fur bears.

✓ Bears particularly abundant
between Haytonville and coast.

✓ Caldwell says he does not believe coyotes can be controlled without present use of poison. Suggests that if it were discontinued sheep men would scatter it indiscriminately and do much damage.

Has seen as many as half a dozen stumps about a poison station.

Clarke says bears chase and catch sheep one at a time, but may return and kill a sheep each night until killed themselves.

Frank B. Clarke, <sup>Prop. 18 con.
Ranchman</sup> Taylorville, Calif. says;

Began in sheep business in early eighties when few coyotes. Earlier in dairy business and no coyotes. Says has found sheep teeth and other fragments at coyote dens.

Clarke is a U.C. man who does not believe that predatory animals are an effective check on rodents.

Porter Underhill says:

Coyotes, a year ago in Eden Valley south of Lovels a year ago last fall of 24 coyotes ^{more} ~~partly~~ trapped but a few poisoned all but three had deer meat in stomachs. He has seen deer chased and caught by coyotes. Many fragments of fawns are found around dens of coyotes.

Dec. 18 con.

Coyotes sometimes eat poisoned skunks and skunks in traps. And fragments of skunks are sometimes found about dens. In trailing one coyote he found a skunk that had been killed and set a trap at the place which later caught a skunk.

Where coyotes are killing sheep they are often difficult to poison as they will not take the bait, preferring fresh sheep meat.

Does not believe that trapping and use of dogs alone would result in reducing coyotes fast enough. Trapping handicapped by cattle, horses and sheep being attracted by scent and springing traps.

Dec. 18 con. -
A few lions killed in this section
each year. Lions sometimes ~~like~~
to killing sheep.

Dec. 19 Coulo, Calif.
Trip over portion line with
Porter Underhill.

1st sta. ^{Flat on bench.} where horse had been
butchered about a week ago.
One fresh poisoned skunk.
Two dead skunks killed last
year. ~~Drinks~~.

Divides a horse into 25 &
25 pieces. Believes small
stations better than large.
2 sta. In a wide flat on bench.

Piece of horse with loaded
horns attached. This locality
has been poisoned for a long
time and 5 coyotes taken
of which 2 carcasses seen
in pool. 2 skunks killed in
October.

Dec 19 con.

near ch. now but probably
3 Sta. ^{in range} Little flat on bottom
dry wash. 1 skunk poisoned
last winter. A coyote with
six pups and pig meat in
stomach trapped here last
summer.

4 Sta. On bench. Some bait taken
apparently by coyote.

Underhill says skunks
usually die within 100 yds.
of sta.

5 Sta. On ridge - 1 fresh dead
skunk. Loaded with bait.
Pitfall placed close about and
some 8-10 yds. away.

6 Sta. - On ~~low~~ ridge - horse station.
Some bait taken.

7 Sta. - ~~On~~ On ridge - Some bait
taken and station bait pulled

Dec. 19 con.

away from fastening and
dressed about 10 feet.

Old station -----

Fox disappeared suddenly
about 10 years ago according to
Raymond Hill of Leavels.

Hill says a former Federal
hunter put out poison recklessly
along main road. ~~the~~

E. A. Vann says:

About three years ago when
cholera killed some hogs bears
got to eating them and became
killers and killed 17 hogs
as a result.

Bears said to be killed in some
places for destroying apples in
orchards.

Dec. 20 ~~con~~ (Sat) hounds
to Upiak via Blue Rock Ranch. Drove to
Blue Rock Ranch on Alder Point road about 16
miles north of ~~Fort~~ ^{Fort} ~~Langley~~ ^{Langley} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~only~~ ^{only}
~~Brown~~ ^{Brown} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~which~~ ^{which}.
Andy Bowman says.

Use mostly poison which is
more effective than ^{poisoning dogs} trapping.

On Russ Ranch 1 year ago last
March Bowman caught one
coyote with dogs when about 17
men and 21 dogs had been making
futile efforts to stop killing sheep.

Got a bear at Blue Rock Ranch
which had just killed a hog.
Several other hogs missing are
assumed to have been killed
by same bear. Killed a bear
that was killing sheep for
Clarke about 3 weeks ago.

Now hit on dogs which while not
so safe is better as it enables the
dog to follow trail and work

Dec. 20 con
better

Very few coyotes here now, but
they keep coming in from
adjoining cattle ranches where no
poisoning or ^{other} control ~~is~~ ^{is} done.

In poisoning put out station
first and leaves it several days
and then puts baits about 20
yds. away preferably up on rocks
or stumps out of reach of hogs.

Coyotes kill skunks as he has
repeatedly personally observed. At
one time he and several other men
a year ago last May on Rose Ranch
about 6 miles south of ~~Fort~~
Fort Langley found six young skunks.
In following coyote trails it is
not ^{uncommon} ^{uncommon} to find a skunk
or young coon killed by coyote.
Fawn fragments commonly found
about dens of coyotes.

Dec. 20 con.

Griffith not uncommon in only 2000
in this region. It is found about
430 years ago. and

Eel formerly found in the
in the night, last found on
P. 2 Mt. near Blue Rock Ranch.

Trapper formerly a few in higher timbered mountains but never many and saw the last one about five years ago about 6 miles west of me on Bald Mt. Does not think disappearance due to any poisoning as he or his men not got in this range.

Bobcats - Worse on game than coyotes.
Hunting with dogs frequently
kills them. I have shot two of them.
I have never found one.

Skunks - Found about 20 first
year on low ground, but now
rare; sets are putting out

Dec. 20 con

Lait on high ground.

Coyotes - If the first tracking coyote has ~~has~~ been feeding dogs may get him up in two or three hours, but if a ~~any~~ coyote ~~or one~~ that has not fed it may take all day and then not be caught at all.

A police dog that had killed about 150 sheep was killed with a dog named Ukiah in November by Bowman with his dog.

with no sheep. Henderson
Belle Springs, Co
Paul A Grothe says: His
came here in '72 when there
were no sheep. They followed
sheep in and gradually become
so abundant in spots of
trapping and some
about the mountain with sheep
1914-1921

Dec. 20 con.

When organized poisoning
had been under way since
1922, Paxon only thing that
has resulted has been
in 6-8 weeks. From 1910 to 1940
100 coyotes were taken on
ranch of 10,000 acres.

Borman says no coyotes
in '68 when he came in.

Borman says has never found
but 2 coons found

Paxon says coyotes scalped but
no furs saved so far this winter
as price so low they are not
worth the expense and time
that would be involved.

Dec. 21 (Sun) Ukiah, Calif.

Remained here today.

W.F. Paxon says: Game warden where
control work has been done. In an
area between the ^{Napa Co.} Sacramento highway
and the Monticello road, about 8
miles long and five miles wide
about 8 ~~years~~ ago when work
was started there were no deer
and now there are probably
200. Deer have increased in
Napa Co. in general.

Dec 22 (Mon) Eden Valley

Ranch. Drove with W.F. Paxon to Eden
Valley Ranch about 30 miles northeast of
Wilder. Left Ukiah 11 A.M. arrived about 6 P.M.
after slight delay in Willits.
Paxon says: Only one
man in Siskiyou Co. &
none in Trinity Co. Much
complaint of coyotes coming west
from there but stock interests not
very great & work there negligible.

Dec. 22 con.

Dr. T. B. Ricks says:

Came to Hunsaw Investment Co's ranch (Eden Valley Ranch) 34 miles N.E. of Willits in 1914. Coyotes then very abundant and hogs could not be allowed to run at large. This is cattle ranch and while coyotes have been seen jumping at calves they do not kill many of any. Many hogs killed by them, Work by Furmy began here in fall of 1923 and now they are greatly reduced. Old hunter Dick Turk has found & trapped 27 since the first of Nov.

Ricks says deer here increasing rapidly and he attributes this to coyote control.

Reported that a trapper named Shadwan took over 200 on this ranch last year, and over 200 were taken by other trappers.

A year ago last fall 28 were caught right around the ranch.

Pays a bounty of \$2 each on skunks to protect ~~go~~ pheasants.

Canada Goose - About 1,000 in wheat field in bottom of Eden Valley.

Eden Valley Ranch has 27,000 A. deeded land and 10,000 acres of Nat. Forest. Capacity for cattle about 1,500 head.

Griffith Hunsaw
200 Bush St., S.F. ~~again~~
owner of Eden Valley Ranch.

Dec. 22 con.

(Tue.) Ukiah to

Dec. 23, Eden Valley

Ranch 30 mi. N.E. of Wells. Made trip over
Tuck's poison & trap line. Killed 6 poison stations
and about 24 sets of traps

Vick Teck says:

13 mi. S.W. of Wells, a wt.
lion killed 100 lambs, 8 or 10
in night (very small lambs)
by biting them so that the
lower jaw overlapped
the lambs and the upper
canines were sunk into the
brain. This went on over
months until Vic Teck got
the lion with hands.
The lion would make his
kill early in the evening.
One would be packed off
about 150 yards and eaten
and the rest left lying
where killed. This happened in
March 1928.

Dec. 23 con.

Tuck places all of poison stations
and traps along high ridges and
covers territory extending a number
of miles.

Skunks: One dead in trap and
two dead ones ^{old carcasses} near poison
stations, one in a place.

Beavers: Tuck says he has never
found but a poisoned
^{coyotes} ^{one in trap and a number of carcasses}

Traps: Tuck and others of Beavers
men block their traps against
skunks by placing a ^{small} redwood stick
across jaws under pan of trap so
that they are rarely caught.

Returned to Ukiah in evening.

Dec. 24 (Wed.), Berkeley.

Returned here today. Left Ukiah
11.15 A.M., arrived Berkeley about
5 P.M. via S.F.

Dec. 25 (Thurs.) Berkeley, Calif.
Remained here today.

Dec. 26 (Fri.) Left Berkeley
8:37 7.50 a.m. Took train at Oakland
16th St. 8.29 a.m. arrived Tulare 3.08 P.M.
In leave after 3.08 P.M. met by brother
and driven to ranch near Austin.

Dec. 27 (Sat.) Bakerfield, Calif.
Left ranch in afternoon and
was joined by Summer at
Bakerfield in evening.

Dec. 28 (Sun) Bakerfield,
Calif. Field Supervisor
Conferred with F.E. Bradshaw and
Mr. Fay, who is the head of county
cooperation. Drove out to ^{range} foothills
near San Luis.

Dec. 29 (Mon.) Bakerfield.
Drove with Summer & Bradshaw
over trap lines of R.C. Giles along
west side of valley north of

Maricopa, & returned to Bakerfield
in evening.

~~2 foxes trapped / 14 sheep
1 horn trapped
2 badgers 40 traps nearly
every day - 100 traps, 5 years
with Sny. 10 coypus in about 2 weeks
Thinks a few. Also found some.
2 coypus today. R.C. Giles
33 on hills - 16 in valley.
Poison almost necessary at times~~

Giles had 33 sets on lower
foothills and 16 in bottom of
valley. In foothills traps placed
mainly along ridges and in
bottom of valley largely along
cavals. Traps baited against small
fur beavers by placing redwood
sticks under pan. Had been 5 years
with Sny and a good happen. About
2 weeks here where sheep are being
lambd on Simon Ranch. Regards poison
as almost necessary at times and

Dec. 29 am

foxes as in the predatory class
as they sometimes kill small
lambs. Took two coyotes today -
skinned one ^{young one} in 2 1/2 minutes
by skinning immediately before
rigor mortis has set in. An older
coyote took 6 1/2 minutes as timed
by Sumner. Has taken 10 coyotes
here in about 2 weeks. Visit traps
by auto nearly every day. Had
trapped 2 desert foxes at this
locality - one taken purposely
as someone wanted the fur and
it was near the sheep. Says no
other fur bearings taken here. Has
trapped ^{for skins} a few skunks and trapped
2 badgers and 1 coon in the
course of his work elsewhere.

Dia. 29 cm.

June

Capt. Brown, 1st Regt. 10th Mass. Inf.
 Capt. Ward, 1st Regt. 10th Mass. Inf.
 Capt. Arnold, 1st Regt. 10th Mass. Inf.

Coyotes have increased in the last two years ^{in mts. of Colorado} and are killing many deer at fawning time, both does and fawns and in winter when snow is deep. He attributes this to reduction of squirrels in valley through poisoning.

Brockenridge Game Refuge
is a large area - over 100
sq. mi. where 70 turkeys were
put in last year but have
been mostly killed by
predatory animals.

Dec. 29 con.

Dec. 30 (Tue.) Bakerfield.

~~Went out in afternoon~~

Summer left for southern
Calif. in morning.

Conferred with Geo. Commission
Runtick.

Went out with F.E. Bradshaw
to trap lines of C.A. Gaudens near
Gardes and visited 9 traps he had
put out only a day or two
before near lambing grounds of
sheep in the bottom of the
valley.

Dec 30 (Tue.) con.

^{Foot. Hopper, Bakerfield}
C.A. Gaudens says:

He caught a skunk in Walker
Basin and a coyote came
and ate up the skunk leaving
the tail hind foot and
scent bag. He reset the traps
and caught several coyotes
at same spot although the
place smelled strongly of
skunk. This happened about
3 years ago.

Devil foxes frequently
kill small lambs near
Bakerfield where they are
abundant.

Got 24 coyotes in 22 days at
J.O. Morrow between Woody and
Riville, Kern Co. ~~from~~
beginning about Thanksgiving. ~~It~~
Skunks very abundant there
every for white ones. Caught

~~about~~ 4 during this period
in his traps. Very few come
in that region. ~~Has~~ been
4 1/2 years in S. Mex.

Jack Rabbit - caught them in
a set of traps today, probably attracted
by corn. I saw many on various
occasions but found where coyotes
ate coyote carcasses. Hex
taken 1090 in 4 1/2 years
mostly by trapping according
to Brodshaw.

Larus says about Jakes sometimes
kill small birds by biting them
in the throat, but do not in all
cases attempt to drag them off or
feed upon them.

Dust goes and riveted small
of garden etc.

Dec. 3 (Wed.), left
Bakersfield 12:07 a.m. and arrived
Sacto. 7:50 a.m.
spent day at Paole's office.

Paole says:

In re 10 yr. program:
Apprs. now ~~27488~~^{about \$} 26692
" under program, \$49688

More money needed to reduce
coyotes in unworked territory
from which they now come in
such as Trinity Co., and foothill
territory. Also for more supervision,
now lacking.

Trinity Co. about 74% Federal land.
In about 3 years Paole figures
under 10 year program ~~expense~~
could be proportionally reduced to
Federal Govt and state.

State apprs. ~~now~~^{current} 23558.55
Exempt " " about 60,000

Assumed that state ~~and~~ should
proportionally increase its contribution.
Pay of all trappers to be increased.

~~State~~ Poole also says:
Hoppers now paid ^{*}\$120 to ^{*}\$150
Fed. " " " \$120 to ^{*}\$165 but
may be paid up to ^{*}\$175.
Hunters could not be graded.

Poison extremely used during
foot & mouth campaign in 1924 -
1925 and gradually decreased since
until now has very limited use
in spots.

General
California law, Attorney has
informally stated that nothing
in law to prevent poisoning
placed on private lands.

Poison now limited to campaign
that might be called fairly extensive
is in Modoc Co. In other places only
spots ^{namely} as in Mendocino and Humboldt
counties. One man in Butte Co.,
and a little in Kern. An occasional
poison station for special reason

may be put out anywhere.

Gray Foxes, skunks and Badgers
are the fur bearers are the
animals mainly taken according
to Poole in the order mentioned.

-Wolf: Poole says he has absolute
personal knowledge of wolves
practically wiping out mountain
sheep in Wind River country on
Shoshone Indian Reservation on
the headwaters of the Big Horn River.

Badgers do not as a rule like fat
baits.

1931

Jan. 1 (Thurs), Sacramento, Calif.
Spent day at Poole's office
going over files, etc.

Jan. 2 (Fri.), Placerville, Calif.

Left Sacto. 8.45 a.m. with W.M. Mouser Field Supervisor. and reached Placerville, 5 P.M.

Visited first a line of 4 sets - 2 a place put out by Jack ~~Amara~~ Amara near Clemente, San Joaquin. This was in lower foothills. One coyote caught last night.

Then visited 28 sets placed by Hugh Mouser in foothills near Drytown, Amador Co. One coyote caught several days ago. Traps are in cattle pastures where there had been complaints of coyotes killing calves.

About ⁷ ~~number of~~ coyotes taken by
Jones here previous to last
week.

Jan. 3 (Sat.) Placerville, Calif.
Cover line of 25 traps of Jones ^{and} return.
Left Placerville 9 A.M. visited
trap line of M. Jones in
foothills overgrown with mesquite,
Sage and mixture of yellow
pine. Complaints of coyotes
killing sheep on ranches where
they have sheep in small
fences - no big bands.

Gun clubs. Most of land in
this section said to be leased
by gun clubs and posted by
them - Fairplay Gun Club here.

Jones has been here about a
month - has out 35 sets in two
lines - traps using ^{cedar} ~~hatter~~ stick,
Coyotes - 1 taken by Jones - few
here now. ~~Liberated people probably~~
Fawns - 2 taken by Jones ^{as they are credited}
Skunks - Jones showed me where

Jan. 3^d con.

one was caught a few days ago. Says no others taken here.

Coyotes: Jones says on two occasions he has set traps near a den containing young coyotes and when one was caught the others ate the one in the trap. He has not noted a coyote or cannibalistic habit among older animals.

Poisoning: General sentiment among ranchers here who have a good many dogs opposed to it, according to Jones.

Jan. 4 (Sun.) Placerville to Sonora, Tuolumne Co.

Left Placerville about 9 A.M. and drove to Valley Springs and Hyatt Ranch 2 miles out where we went over 13 miles of the telephone line said to consist of 17 sets of

Raccoon, Trapper showed us skin of
raccoon he had taken within the past
few days.

No fur bears found by me.

Skunk: Trapper said he caught
one skunk some time ago, but
nearly catches any.

Fur bearers - skunks and foxes said
to be rather scarce here.

Jan. 4 rancher

W.P. Hyatt Valley Springs,
California. ed. 1930.

But Trappers have done splendid
work. Jan. 1, 1930

For a year ~~lost~~ lost between 30
to 40 head.

Before trappers came in lost
500 to 600 per year through
raiders of coyotes on sheep,
pigs and turkeys. But since
coyotes have been reduced and
losses small.

Occasionally trappers get a coon
- 2 that he knows of.

Bobcats sometimes kill chickens.

Foxes - very few here and
little private trapping done.

Does not know of any poisoning
used in this vicinity in the past
10 years, except some he used himself
before the trappers began their work.

is in favor of having them
reduced,

Deer: common here when a boy
40 years ago.

Coysotes: always common here.

Trappers - 38 licensed in this
co. this year according to
Manson. Very few this year.

J.J. Ferretti, Groveland,
Twinlume Co. about 26 mi. from
Sonora says:

Coysotes have killed calves at
various times for him as shown
by their tracks.

Skunk: One dog under and under
chicken house and killed 93
chickens weighing about 1 lb.
each about Jan. 1930. Skunk
caught in trap and killing wheel.
Should be listed as predator
animals along with coyotes and cats.

Coyotes: Have killed 14 pigs from 10 days to 1 month old and he has just refused to stop. Is quite sure killing due to coyotes. Become very bold when they get started killing chickens.

Bobcats: Have been caught by him killing chickens and kids.

Coyotes: In 1922 or 1923 while he and another fellow were gathering cattle in the latter part of Oct. high in the mountains with a light snow on and deer moving down he found 28 carcasses of fawns killed by coyotes and one ewing a doe chased by coyotes ran under

his horse,

Mt. Lions: A few acres in this county and are filled from time to time. Sometimes kill hogs. Found one with a pig with him up a tree some years ago. Have ~~never~~ seen but two in the woods, one of which he killed.

Skunks: Common at his ranch, but not much trapped by trappers. He shoots all he sees as he considers them a nuisance.

Poses: A few found, sometimes kill chickens but damage not serious.

Dr. J. George, Federal
happen at Sonora says:

Skunks: Now sticks to back
traps and rarely catches them
any small fur beasts.
Is just mousing and has no
line out now.

Has been about 3 1/2 years
in Govt service
During Dec. says he caught 3 skunks

Dr. Ferrille says:

Skunks: In chicken houses he
has found skunks killing hens and
eating eggs. Eggs are sucked
and shells left in nest.

Dogs: Frequently responsible for
killing of sheep in this region.

Tusculum Co.

Jan. 6 (Tue.), Sonora to
Fruita.

Left Sonora about 9 A.M. and
drove Cooperstown, Stanislaus Co.,
where we met Lehar. J. Borner had
went over ~~about~~ 1/2 setting of his
line of about 40.

Coyotes: Saw one today which
Monroe fired at but did not hit.

Lehar, J. Borner, Cooperstown,
Stanislaus Co. says.

Skunks: Caught 3 in last
month.

Badger: Caught 1 in last month.

Coyotes: Kill young skunks,
he believes. Has not actually seen
them but has seen a happen all
his life and has observed that
when coyotes are trapped off
skunks increase.

Skunks: Borrett believes that male skunks kill young as he has trapped at certain times year after year in winter when he says females do not come out very often and where male skunks are taken the skunks in general increase. Believes that skunks are killed by eastern poisoned squirrels but has not actually observed. ~~to~~

Poison: Does not favor poison. Lost two good hunting dogs killed by poisoned squirrels.

Service: About 3 years with us.

Trope: Blocks them with cedar sticks. Over about a dozen settings of this kind and found no fur trace.

Wm. Mouser says:

With Survey about 6 years,

2 years service in Pro lumme
Co.

Coyotes: Took 197 coyotes in Co.

Bobcats: Took 99

Skunks: Did not exceed 20

Foxes: Took about 15 all of
which were turned loose
except 2 found ^{was of} dead.

Badgers: Three, which were killed
as they were ~~considered~~ crippled.
and one was already dead.

Buzzards: apt to work on
skunks when found dead, and
sometimes waiting for a skunk
found in trap to die.

Crows: No exact count but
think about 35 all of which
were liberated except one which
was dead. Near prune orchards
apt to be caught, attracted by scent,

continued
Mm. Mouser says:

Gray foxes: Easily attracted
by scent.

Desert foxes: Not very readily
attracted by scent, but ^{very} readily
caught at traps.

Skunks: When one is caught
others are apt to be attracted.

At Modesto en route here talked
with Agricultural Commissioner
E. J. Hamlin of Stanislaus Co.
who says people in general are
well satisfied with our work.
Considerable rodent work is
done in the Co. Thallium and
carbon bisulphide is used for
squirrels with good results.
Cost of using carbon bisulph.
is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hole

and is regarded as ~~the~~ effusive
where squirrels are numerous
but thallium is used, he says,
only under competent supervision.
He claims he has never found
many birds or other animals killed.
Those found were mainly a
few blackbirds and meadow
larks and rarely a dove. He
says stories of much killing of
birds, etc. greatly exaggerated.
Also he is familiar with
exaggerated complaints made
by private hunters, who he
pointed out can ^{not} be depended
upon to take coyotes when
damages are reported.

Jan. 7 (Wed.) Fresno to
Madera, via ^{and Fresno Valley} Centerville, in Sierra foothills
and Merceda.

Left Fresno about 11:30 after conference
in Cal. Agric. Exm. office and drove to
Fresno Valley then to near Merceda and
finally to Madera.

Apiary Inspector, Fresno Co.,
Mr. Geo. J. Brown says: In winter
of 1916 had a ♀ ^{Wasp} opossum and 7
young shipped from ^{Waring} Randall
Co., Texas to Austin, Calif. where
he was living. She finally
escaped with her young. Several
of the young were caught, but
within a year or two opossums
were reported in the vicinity
indicating that they had become
established there.

Lo La Atkinson, in charge ^{rodent}
weed and predatory animal
control Trusles.

Says: People generally well satisfied
with work.

Rodent work: Strychnine used in
summer and thallium for clean-up
work in winter. Regards thallium as
effective for clean-up work as
carbon bisulphide as a rule. Says
little harm done by thallium to
useful wild life when used
with proper care. Employed mainly
on floor of valley and places where
quail are not found. Carbon
bisulphide has limited use in hills
owing to rock piles in which quail
live, and in places where quail
are abundant owing to large spaces
that must be filled with gas.

Bufford Ward, Federal Bunker
in hills east of Fresno says:

Has been working here three
months, in territory not previously
worked. People opposed to poisons,
year before last territory poisoned
by county.

Skunks: Has taken 5 or 6 in
3 months, Skunks not very abundant.

Crows: About 5 or 6 crows
in three months. Three killed
because they were killing
chickens - the others liberated.

Coyotes: 62 taken in 3 months.

Foxes: 3 in 3 months turned loose.

Ward to protect sheep which are
wintered along base of mts.

Bobcats: 10 in 3 months, mostly
in hog pastures where ^{some} ~~they~~ were
seen camping of pigs.

Coyote eating fox: At Roosevelt
Dam in Arizona, 1927, saw
a fox caught in a trap that had
been eaten by one or more
coyotes.

~~Skunk~~; Skunk when caught
in traps sometimes

Coyote: May be caught in
places where ^{at} skunk has been
caught.

Private trapping; Very little in this
section.

Geo. W. Haines, our trapper near
Minnesota says:

Has worked about a year for us in
El Dorado and Mineral Counties, just putting
line in new localities

Presently in Mineral Co.
Has taken very few fur bears.
Rainy weather makes it difficult to put
out traps just now.

Jan. 8 (Thurs.) Modera
to Sacramento, via western
Stanislaus Co. near Lerow's Landing.

Drove from Modera to point
in hills northwest of Lerow's
Landing where we got stuck in
the mud. Intended to visit
trap line of Mowbray's brother,
but learned he was moving
line. Arrived Sacto about
6 PM

Jan. 9 (Fri.) Sacramento to
Berkeley, Calif.

Mr. Poole says:

Coyotes: Work in Calif. is about
taking the crop as to traps - no indication
of any marked reduction in coyotes
except locally.

Mr. Kears says:

County men generally careful
in use of thallium, especially
in last year or two since there
has been criticism.

Conferred with committee
consisting of Jacobson, Geo
Wilson, Storer and the county
commissioner on proposed
changes in state game laws.

Returned to Berkeley with
Wilson in evening.

Jan. 10 (Sat.) Berkeley
Calif. Conferred with Grinnell and
Hall ~~and~~ and others.

Jan. 11 (Sun), Berkeley.
No official work.

Berkeley, Calif.
Jan. 12 & 13 (Mon. & Tue.)
Conferred further with Grinnell
and Hall, and Sumner and
also Dixon.

Jan. 14 (Wed.). Left
Berkeley by auto. no charge
1 P.M.; arrived ^{near to} Visalia 7.30 P.M.

On annual leave 7.30 P.M.
Jan. 14 to 9.43 ^{P.M.} Jan. 17 when
left Visalia for Los Angeles by
rail.

Jan. 18 (Sun) Los Angeles,
Calif. Arrived 8,35 a.m., to

Jan. 19 (Mon), Los Angeles,
Wrote some letters and in
afternoon went to Pasadena
where I saw A. J. Van Rossum
and W. H. Burk.

Jan. 20 (Tue.), Altadena,
Calif. Conferred with Van
Rossum again. Saw John
Ridgway and in afternoon
went to Los Angeles Museum.

Jan. 21 (Wed.), San Diego,
Calif. Was taken by Van
Rossum to San Diego where
specimens in museum were
examined.

Jan. 22 (Thurs) Altadena
Calif. Visited La Jolla and
conferred with C. L. Sumner
at Scripps Institution of
Oceanography and returned
to Altadena.

Jan. 23 (Fri.). En route
to New Orleans.

Prepared to leave and took
6:15 PM train for New
Orleans.

Jan. 24 (Sat). En route
to New Orleans.

Jan. 25 (Sun) En route,

Jan. 26 (Mon) Arrived
New Orleans ~~at~~ 7:40 AM,
Left for Washington 8:40 PM.

Jan. 27 (Tue). En route.

Jan. 28 (Wed.) Arrived
Washington, D.C. 6.55 A.M.

with Isaac and Foster
Ranch on Sonoma coast.

J. B. Zanger

RR^{No} 10, Chambersburg, Pa.

Inquire of newspaper office - Repository
(^{probably} Chambersburg & the Tribune) one of the
oldest papers in Penn.

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U. S. Department of Agriculture,

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Bureau of Biological Survey.

Jay E. Bruce
Hayward, Calif.

Gus Landerger
Shively, Humboldt Co.

Re: Coyotes

That biologists make a dispassionate
study of our work.

Consider factor of cooperation
between in connection with abandoning
poison methods.

Poison might be progressively
discontinued as coyotes are reduced
and employed only by experts in cases
of emergency where other methods
of dealing with a local infestation
such as the ravages of isolated
killer coyotes have failed.

Trooping subject to the objection
that near sheep they are caught & so
caught, at times on the other hand

Point is that
it seems apparent that
poisoning can not be regarded
as a desirable where a tickler
is operating as fish trap and
no selective than from
bait, dogs and all are
sometimes used to advantage,
but as a general method of
control they are a failure.
Practical considerations should
govern in each case.

Control work exceedingly
difficult and so effective an
action poison not to be
used without
careful consideration of the
probable or possible effects of such
a course.

General note.

Raymond Fulcher who com-
plained of Hafeder's work at
Pt. Bidwell, applied to Poole
for Hafeder's job under date of
Dec. 28, 1930.

Nevada situation: Attorney General
has given the opinion that
refunding against Robin Com.
did not carry.

Compare Howell's reference to
McLean (p. 70) of House hearing with
~~his letter~~ McLean's letter of June
5, ¹⁹³⁰ to Poole - copy in Wash. office.

Point

~~If~~ Poole says that as far as
he is concerned personally poison
~~could~~ might be discontinued
west of the Sierras but as the
countries are putting up so much
of the money the result would

Thomson, G M. The Naturalization
of Animals and Plants in New
Zealand. 1922.

Storer Tracy I, The Known
and Potential Results of Bird
and Animal Introduction,

An address copy of which
was read at Agric. Econ.
Convention in Los Angeles,

Be that cooperation might be
discontinued as they could ^{have} trap them.
One of the great advantages of
cooperation from the county
viewpoint is an use of poison
where required.

Notes to trap: Traps should be
well cared for but where work
for very trap they cooperate is
being carried on it is often
best to leave them ~~in place~~
as long as possible as even
visiting the neighborhood tends
to make them suspicious.